



## THE FACTS ABOUT GERMAN VANDALISM.

The *Whig and Register* finds fault with the manner in which the Germans have carried on the war. In the first place, the best answer to the charges of vandalism is, that they come from French sources, and like their bulletins of the war, are false. The testimony of disinterested writers has been that the German soldiers have been kept under the strictest discipline, and have done as little plundering as any invading army ever known. Mr. Halstead, in some of his letters to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, has declared that he saw hundreds of regiments marching through the cities of France, and not a straggling soldier or a plundering follower was to be seen. This has been the testimony of other American correspondents. When we remember that this cruel war was forced upon King William by the perfidy and intermeddling of France; that Germany was cruelly devastated and oppressed by the soldiers of the first Napoleon in 1813-14, and that the armies of the German powers now in France marched over her boundaries to avenge the wrongs of long years, we may well wonder that France has not suffered more than in fact she has.

But what are the facts as to the special cases cited by our contemporary—the destruction of St. Cloud. The valuable works of art were all removed before it was destroyed, and then it was destroyed, not by the Germans, but by the French. These are the facts, and if our neighbor can make anything out of them prejudicial to the Germans, it will be because it hates them even worse than the French themselves do. Our contemporary seems very willing to take up every wild French report of German outrages and gives it circulation and credit, all of which proves that it is a very bitter enemy of the Germans, and not disposed to treat them even fairly.

## THE NORTH-GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

There have been very radical changes in the Government of Prussia and the North-German States since the great Bohemian war which ended in the complete overthrow of the Austrian armies. There is very great misapprehension existing among even intelligent people as to the Government of which King William is the official head. We have heard much about his tyranny; about the strong personal Government over which he presides, and its arbitrary laws. The facts are, that the North-German Confederation is anything but a personal Government, anything but inquisitorial or arbitrary in its character. Prussia, which is the leading State, has even lost something of the distinctive features of her former Government. Her King, in the unification of the North-German States, has lost something of his former personal power, and his people gained much in the direction of a liberal government. His powers now are not much greater than those of our President. He declares war, makes peace, signs treaties, assembles Parliament, commands the army and navy, nominates his own Ministry, and appoints the principal civil officers of the Government. He has no more absolute powers than our Governor or our President. He cannot suppress the freedom of the press, disperse public assemblies, summarily arrest or imprison his personal or political opponents, or trample upon the private personal rights of his meanest subject any more than can our Chief Executive. Every German is equal before the law, and has his rights defined and respected.

The Parliament is divided into two houses, as is our Congress. In the Senate, or Upper House, each of the States are represented. Prussia, with her twenty-five millions, has but seventeen votes; while the other States, with but five millions, have twenty-six votes. The Confederation in this respect is therefore not "the creature of Prussian ambition." The Lower House is composed of members elected upon a popular apportionment, regulating the election of our members of Congress.

This Parliament has powers in many respects similar to our Congress. It controls the assessment of taxes and the disbursements of the revenues. A noted conflict between the Parliament and the King is probably remembered by many of our readers. The Parliament was adjourned five times because it would not sanction an act of the King appropriating a specific public fund for paying war expenses. The controversy was finally ended by a compromise, by which a bill of indemnity was passed.

That the Confederation is popular is evidenced by the fact that Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg all now clamor for admittance. The German people themselves are too intelligent and liberal in their sentiments to yield any of the popular rights they now enjoy, and the tendency of recent developments is to make the Confederation still more liberal and popular. We have heard so much from the Democratic press about the great power and tyranny of Bismarck and his King that the facts are instructive.

W. E. STALEY, ESQ.

Our candidate for State Senator is a gentleman of recognized ability; sober, honest, industrious, and high-minded. He is not a politician, he is not an office seeker. In his case the office has sought him. He has not been able to make a thorough canvass of the county, and many of our people have perhaps never seen him. But to those who have as well as to those who have not, we say vote for him by all means if you want a faithful Senator. He will watch your interests, and be an honor to our party. Vote for him and you will vote for a good man.

These colored men who have always stood by Mr. Maynard and the Republican party will stand by him now. They know who their friends are, and will support them. They are for Whisener, Maynard, Staley and Cooper, and for all other good Republican who have stood by their color.

## FACTS FOR THE GERMANS.

The *Whig and Register* of yesterday morning, contains a characteristic article upon the present war in Europe, in which it takes special pains to heap needless abuse upon the Germans. Hear what it says:

"The whole world begins to side with France in feeling and to despise the vandalism and ambition of Prussia. Beautiful France is nearly a desolation and still the crowned rump of her vineyards proceeds on his triumphant march of ruin. He has crowded more sorrow and desolation into three months than any other conqueror ever before crowded into so many years. \* \* \* There is nothing meaner in the history of civilized warfare than the destruction of St. Cloud. \* \* \* The latest information we have is that the Prussian soldiers cut the towns as they occupy them, and subject the starving inhabitants to the grossest insults."

These extracts show what the *Whig and Register* thinks of the Germans now. Though the proprietors of the present *Register* are not the same that controlled the *Register* in 1863; yet, as they assumed the name with such a flourish, they may fairly be supposed to assume its record. More especially is this assumption fair, when we find them now pursuing the Germans with the same vindictiveness that their predecessors did in 1863. And as it may be interesting to our numerous German fellow-citizens now residing in our midst, and forming so large, respectable and useful a portion of our population, to know what was said of them in the past, we copy the following choice extracts from the *Daily Register*, of Friday, June 12th, 1863. We extract from an editorial, "What is to be done with the Dutch?"

"The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama were immaculate Dutchmen."

"The national odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending towards heaven, has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole cat, an old pipe, or a lager beer saloon. *Criminals, thieves and swindlers* to the women of the South invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated snare bait."

"To this horrid race, whose science and religion have resolved themselves into transcendental mysticism, and whose morals are incultured in atheistical Turner's associations, we are mainly indebted for the horrible barbarities to which our people are subjected."

"It happens that we entertain a greater respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odious Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. The Dutchman has more intelligence than the negro, and infinitely less of those good qualities which attach men to their dogs and slaves."

"The interference of the broad-bottomed thieves and flat-headed knaves should be made to cease, and a mode of effecting this occurs to us. Why not hang every Dutchman captured? \* \* \* Why should we not hang a Dutchman who deserves less of our sympathies than Sambo? \* \* \* An abolition madman would invert God's laws; but a bear-eyed, broad-bottomed Dutchman invades the South solely as a robber. \* \* \* The live masses of beer, kroust, tobacco and rotten cheese, which on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Tennessee. They were sent here because Europe was overrun by them. They were there, as here, unmitigated nuisances."

Such were the sentiments of the *Register* in 1863, and they seem, in a measure, at least, to be shared by the *Whig and Register* of 1870. These facts should be suggestive to our German readers as to who are their friends. The *Whig and Register* says of their brothers, fathers and sons of the German armies, forced into war by the unscrupulous ambition of Napoleon: "The latest information we have is that the Prussian soldiers cut the towns as they occupy them, and subject the starving inhabitants to the grossest insults." We might add that the *Whig and Register*, and other Democratic papers, are the only papers that bear such information. The *Chronicle* has never published such news, for the simple reason that we never before heard of it.

## IOWA.

Iowa is one of the truest and staunchest Republican States in the Union. She has never faltered nor ever lagged behind in the rapid strides made by the Republican party towards prosperity and good government. She has always been with the vanguard. At the late election the entire Republican delegation to Congress was elected. The total Republican majority in the State was about 30,000. There are only four Democratic counties in the State. The counties of Clay, Cherokee, and O'Brien did not poll a solitary Democratic vote in the late election, and the county of Winnebago cast only a single vote for that party.

In the last ten years, during which time the State has been under Republican rule all the time, the population of the State has increased about fifty per cent. There is no State in the Union where the people enjoy, in a higher degree, the blessings of peace and general prosperity. There is no State in the Union where we hear of less crime than in Iowa. That State has no public debt, all her liabilities having been discharged some time ago under the benign influences of a Republican administration. The people of that glorious commonwealth can boast of one of the best regulated systems for the support of common schools to be met with anywhere. There the offspring of the industrious mechanic and laboring man has the means of securing a liberal education, as well as the offspring of the rich noble. There is no country on earth where all men come nearer enjoying equal rights than in Iowa. She stands out prominently before the world a living monument to an unanswerable argument in favor of the principles of the Republican party.

Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER is the Republican candidate for Senator, and will be supported by the party for that position. He has rendered the party service heretofore for which they are indebted to him and they will elect him by a good majority. He will make us a sober, honest and efficient representative. We hope our friends in Knox and Sevier will see that he gets a good vote.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE NEW SECRETARY.

Correspondence between Secretary Cox and the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The correspondence between the President and Secretary Cox has been furnished. Cox says:

"When Congress adjourned in the summer, I was credibly informed that some systematic effort would be made, before their re-assembling, in the winter, to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential gentlemen in both Houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purpose out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of some of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the Department. I have no doubt whatever that the public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts at what I regard needed reforms. But I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition; which, for the present, it may not be for the interests of this Administration to provoke. And as my personal tendency is to be even more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon a successor."

The balance of the letter, and the President's answer accepting the resignation, upon the completion of the annual report, was very cordial.

Delano assumes the Secretaryship of the Interior to-morrow. Gov. Shaler, of Utah, is dead. The President's denominational appointments to Indian affairs will include a Hebrew superintendent.

Supreme Court assembled to-day. The members absent were Chase and Nelson. Court adjourned in respect to Grier, whose death was announced.

The Government will sell a million of coin each Wednesday to purchase a million of bonds each Thursday during the month of November.

LONDON, October 28.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Versailles, 25th inst., says it will be four days yet before the Germans are ready to bombard Paris.

In the action on the 21st, sixty-five batteries were engaged, supported by twelve batteries.

Bazaine has recently been informed that he could obtain only the terms accorded at Sedan.

Ten thousand sick and wounded have been quartered at Versailles.

The Prussians have executed twenty citizens for aiding French sorties.

The Franco-Tireurs captured a provision train in the Vosges and killed the escort.

A Bombay dispatch says that the Chinese have fixed a day for the slaughter of all foreigners. Much excitement prevails among the English and French residents in that country.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch, dated before Metz on the 26th, says that the commandant of the city informed Bazaine that he could supply his army with no more provisions, and that they must shift for themselves. Bazaine then ordered the outposts to cease firing, and allowed his men to desert in squads. The Prussians refused to receive large bodies of deserters as prisoners. A messenger was sent to Prince Charles to inform him of Bazaine's intention to surrender. This was the first proposition ever made to surrender the fortress. The Prussian troops who were furnishing at Gravelotte, to prevent the escape of the army, were ordered to retire. Matters at noon to-day were so far advanced that the second corps received orders to march for Paris. In the meantime, the French camps are quiet. None of the troops have yet suspected the true state of affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The French captured the German vessel *Hera* off the Bahama Islands, with 700 barrels of powder.

Correspondents intimate that Napoleon will go to Elba early in next month. His health requires a warmer climate.

The *Times* thinks that England, like America, should abandon all scrupulous neutrality and supply both belligerents.

At Orleans, Prussian bands play every evening, but the people remain hoarse. The cafes are all closed and the women wear black.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The corporation of this city protest against Italian incorporation of the Papal States.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The newspaper, *Augsburger*, says that in regarding Metz, Germany has the strongest point on the Moselle, and must retain it.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The news of the surrender of Metz is regarded favorably pending the armistice and peace negotiations, though Metz and Bazaine were regarded as practically out of the question, no reference having been made to them in the preliminaries.

The following points of the proposition are gathered from the best authority: *Not a quo ante* is to govern all arrangements looking to the possible resumption of arms; both parties to hold undisturbed, their present positions; Paris to receive day by day a supply of provisions; all latitude to be given throughout the country to hold elections.

It is now stated that Austria has renewed her active support of England, who is warmly backed by Italy.

The foreign office has intelligence that the authorities at Versailles accede to the demand couched in diplomatic but decided language from Great Britain and Russia, that Thiers must have safe conduct to Paris.

The expected interview between Thiers and Trochu will decide the fate of the negotiations for an armistice.

## A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

### Interesting Summary of Noted Points—Bridging the Missouri—Over the Plains in Palace Cars.

DE WITT, Onandaga Co., N. Y., October 24th, 1870.

When about leaving Knoxville, in April last, I promised to write to you occasionally, and fully intended to do so long before this. I might give you a hundred good excuses for my long delay, but they would be of little interest. A brief account of my journey and observations may be more acceptable.

After leaving Knoxville and making brief visits in Washington, Annapolis and New York, I started my household goods on their journey around Cape Horn, and early in May began my overland journey to California. The incidents of travel are much the same with all tourists and have been so often described on this route that most people are familiar with them. Yet, they are always new and interesting to the traveler. The unrivaled scenery of the Hudson, the pleasant valley of the Mohawk, the surpassing landscape beauty of Central and Western New York are always new and enchanting; and then Niagara, indispensable in its awfulness, as you see it while passing on an immense railroad train, across the Suspension Bridge, eight hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet above the boiling current, is an object of interest that never loses its power to amaze and fascinate the beholder. In passing through Canada we cross the Welland Canal, eleven miles from Niagara, where tall-masted and heavily laden vessels apparently travel overland from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, with heavy cargoes of food for the nations on the other side of the Atlantic.

Passing on through Hamilton, Dundas, London, and other thriving towns, we see among the English, Scotch, French and Irish subjects of Queen Victoria, a considerable sprinkling of negroes, who, in the days of slavery, fled from republican bondage to monarchical freedom. At Detroit the train passes upon a ferry boat, large enough to hold the whole of it except the engine, and we pass over the broad river to the city so quietly that we are scarcely conscious of the change. Forty miles from Detroit we pass Ann Arbor, where the State of Michigan has shown its wisdom by concentrating its educational enterprise on one University, making it one of the largest, and one of the very best in America; where young ladies as well as young gentlemen can enjoy all the advantages of a University course. There are other States that would do well to imitate the wisdom and progressive enterprise of the noble State of Michigan.

The ride across this State formed a pleasant contrast to one I remember having had in forty-six, when we went in short cars, bobbing tediously along over broken strap iron or bare wooden rails, from Detroit to Kalamazoo. From the latter place we then traveled by stage coach over sand and sloughs and corduroy bridges to "St. Jo," where we took a little tub of a steamer, in which we tumbled across the rough lake to Chicago, in a way that might well disturb the stomach of even an old sailor. This distance is now traveled so smoothly that on my return by the night train, I slept quietly a large share of the distance, and when I awoke in the morning, found myself across the river and many miles into Canada.

Of Chicago, so boundless in commerce, so gigantic in enterprise, so incomparable in facilities for transportation, and withal so shrewd and comprehensive in business policy, I need not stop to speak. Like Niagara, this young giant of cities is an object of universal wonder and admiration.

Taking the Pullman Palace cars, (with hotel car attached,) we passed through the State of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi river at Clinton, on an iron bridge of rare beauty as well as strength. Traveling through Iowa to Council Bluffs, a distance of about five hundred miles, we are in a farming country which extends on either side as far as the eye can reach, and is as rich and beautiful as can be found in America. Our restaurant car furnished us meals equal to those of a first-class hotel, and our dining-room windows looked out upon a moving panorama of landscape scenery more perfect than art, and more varied than that exhibited in any gallery.

We crossed the Missouri river to Omaha on a steam ferry, where whole trains of heavily laden freight cars are passed over daily, and sent on over the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. They are constructing a bridge over the river at this place, which will obviate the necessity of a ferry. The work is one of great magnitude, as the river is wide and the bottom soft to a great depth. The piers are made of thick cast iron pipes, eight feet in diameter; are joined together with bolts and sunk endwise in the water and soft mud, a new section being added as the tide sinks, until it reaches a depth of seventy feet below the surface, and rises seventy feet above, so that steamers can have free passage under the bridge. They sink these tubes by atmospheric pressure. By covering the top tightly and exhausting the air, the pressure of the atmosphere crowds them down until they reach a hard bottom at the required depth. They are then filled with stone and cement, which makes them very firm and strong.

From Omaha to Cheyenne we travel over smooth, broad prairies, almost destitute of timber, a distance of over five hundred miles, and find our elves at an elevation of over six thousand feet above the level of the sea. This is the Capital of Wyoming Territory, where women vote, hold office and sit on juries; and, strange as it may seem, those who reside here tell me that this new measure, which was at first adopted as a joke, is found to work admirably. It is said that elections are more orderly, official duties are more faithfully discharged, and the verdicts of juries more true and conscientious since women participate in the administration of the laws.

Thirty-two miles west of Cheyenne we

reach the highest point of our journey over Rocky Mountains—eight thousand, two hundred and forty-two feet above the level of the sea—and yet the ascent has been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. Before we have fairly thought of being on the summit, with the Black Hills and their snow-covered peaks in full view from the cars. To this point, and two hundred miles beyond, it seems a prairie country, covered with grass, on which numerous herds of antelope, with a few deer and elk, are seen grazing.

This riding in palace cars over broad prairies and lofty mountains, enjoying the luxuries of Eastern life in the midst of the wildest scenery, and in the home of the wildest animals, is a luxury belonging exclusively to our country and our own time. After we have enjoyed it, we do not wonder that so many cross the Atlantic in pursuit of the same pleasure.

From here we pass on over a barren and mountainous region, through canons and mountain gorges, past Salt Lake, over alkali and sandy plains, through Humboldt and Truckee valleys, to the Sierra Nevada mountains—on one peak of which is found perpetual snow. This range is covered with fine forests and scenery, wild and grand. We pass Donner Lake and the summit in the gray of the morning—this time in the midst of a brisk snow-storm—and before noon we are down the western slope, in the Sacramento Valley, among harvest-fields and fruits and flowers. A more sudden change from winter to summer could not be experienced. After brief stops at Sacramento, Stockton, and other points, we pass on to Oakland, where we cross the Bay to San Francisco, the great city of the western coast. Here we find better fare and better hotel accommodations at three dollars per day than we can get at the East for four and a half; but we pay for them in gold, which accounts somewhat for the difference.

After spending a few days among friends in San Francisco and vicinity, we took the steamer for Los Angeles, a two days sail down the coast. At last we reached that land of so many beautiful dreams, and around which had clustered so many visions of hope and promise. I will not undertake to give you my impressions of it in this letter, but will reserve that for another. Suffice it to say, it fully equalled my expectations, so I was not disappointed.

Promising to write you again, I remain, Yours, truly,

J. W. NORTH.

## A Knoxville Fighting Apache Indians in Arizona.

Some one sends us the *Daily Alta California*, in which a correspondent gives an account of the Indian conflicts the army officers in Arizona have with the Apache Indians.

Col. Robert Morrow, of this city, Paymaster, U. S. A., is particularly referred to and his experiences given.

The letter is from Tucson, Arizona, October 1st, and says that on a trip from that place to Camp Grant and the Pinal Villages, the Apaches had ambushed them, but by some chance the Indians were foiled, because of reinforcements from a Mexican train near by coming to the rescue. At the time of the attack Col. Morrow's party consisted of himself, his clerk, Mr. Tilly, and a citizen in the employ of Messrs. Lord & Williams, of Tucson, Arizona. Col. Morrow immediately halted his ambulance, baggage wagon and escort wagon, and with his party, aided by two citizens who were traveling in their own conveyance—charged the Indians. The Mexicans in camp, hearing the firing, came promptly up; those that had arms, eight or ten in number. A sharp fight ensued; the Apaches making a partial stand, and then retreating, firing and taking cover, jumping from bush to bush, yelling like so many devils. Col. Morrow and the Mexicans pursued them about two miles, when the Indians got under safe cover in the mountains, after a pursuit of nearly an hour. The cavalry escort, being unable to do effective service, as the howling of the Indians made them, as well as the mule teams, almost unmanageable.

The correspondent further says that at the time of the attack "Col. Morrow was sick with the fever (entusias) in his ambulance, but when the fight was ended the fever was cured." He further says, "two Apaches are known to have been killed; their force is supposed to be about fifty. It is suggested that white men were with them, the object being to capture Col. Morrow's military chest, containing \$100,000, but I see, as yet, no evidence to confirm the suspicion." The party were safe and well at time of writing.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—As so many are suffering with rheumatism, I could do nothing better than to give them a receipt that I know is good. In the spring and summer of 1866, my wife was so afflicted with it that she could not use her right arm, and was unable to raise up in bed. We tried many liniments, receipts and medicines, but to no purpose. Doctors said nothing could be done, only to give it time and let it wear away. One day an old German veterinary surgeon told me to take equal parts of the best oil of juniper and spirits of turpentine, and apply to the parts affected. I did so, and in a few weeks the rheumatism had entirely disappeared and my wife was well.

A few weeks since, while at a picnic, she caught cold and was soon as low as ever. Again did we apply everything that we could get, galvanic batteries and all. We got the above receipt filled, both the oil and spirits being as clear as pure water, and in a few days she was again well and has remained so for over two years. Always be sure and use only the best quality of the oil and spirits, when trying it—the yellow being utterly worthless.—*Gen. Western Rural.*

Heavy storms have occurred in the West Indies recently, destroying railroads, ships and crops.